

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 260.

STANFORD DEAD.

The California Millionaire Senator and Philanthropist

PASSES AWAY VERY SUDDENLY

At his Home in Palo Alto—He has Been Pining for Some Time, but his Death Comes as a Sudden Shock—His Life a Bright Example. As Governor and United States Senator he served his State and he used his wealth for the benefit of humanity—His life in Washington City—Popular Among All.

MENLO PARK, CALA., July 22.—United States Senator Leland Stanford died at 12 o'clock last night. He passed away peacefully at his residence in Palo Alto. Senator Stanford was in the best of spirits yesterday. He took a drive around his stock farm and seemed as well as ever. He retired shortly after 11 o'clock and about midnight his valet going into the governor's bed room discovered that he was dead. It has been



SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

evident for some time that Senator Stanford's demise was a question of but a short time. His symptoms were apoplectic, and his weight was increasing alarmingly. There was a stiffness about his limbs that made locomotion an exceedingly difficult task.

Six months ago the senator sent for Dr. Curtis, of San Francisco. The doctor prescribed heroic treatment, but the senator was not ready to undergo drastic methods for the reduction of his weight and the restoration of his waning strength. His apoplectic symptoms increased and his situation became such as to create serious alarm.

About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severe plain diet on the senator, and since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meat, with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment.

The senator rigidly adhered to the severe requirements of the physician, and it seemed for a time that its results were most beneficial and might possibly effect a permanent cure.

The senator expressed himself as much encouraged and looked forward hopefully to the time when he could devote himself with renewed energy to public affairs and to the completion of certain educational and other benevolent enterprises that was very near to his heart. But his strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it. His fundamental weakness suddenly manifested itself and he passed quietly away.

Various estimates from time to time have been made of Senator Stanford's wealth. He has been by many placed as high as \$20,000,000, and even \$30,000,000, and again there have been those who have leaped all barriers and placed his wealth at \$70,000,000. It is difficult to arrive at what he actually was worth.

Senator Stanford was born in Water-vliet, Albany county, New York, March 9, 1824; admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Port Washington, Wis., and removed to California and engaged in mining in 1852. In 1860 he was delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln, of whose nomination he was an earnest advocate; was elected governor of California in 1881; elected president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1881; elected United States senator from California in 1885; re-elected United States senator in 1891.

Profound hush and sadness has settled over the beautiful grounds and buildings of the Stanford estate. The body of the senator lies in his bedroom upstairs with a peaceful smile on his face, which has a peculiarly life-like appearance. No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the funeral, but it will be from the chapel at the university probably on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

STANFORD'S POPULARITY.

His Life in Washington—How he Entertained—His Deeds of Charity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The news of Senator Stanford's death was received in Washington with some degree of surprise, although all his friends knew that his advanced age augured his demise within no very great period of time. Senator Stanford was last in Washington in April. He was very feeble, and seemingly on the verge of dissolution. He called on President Cleveland at that time, and a number of congressmen who saw him at the white house, sorrowfully predicted that the end was not far off.

Notwithstanding his condition his death at this time was unexpected and caused something of a shock to those who knew him. Senator Delph, of Oregon, is the only member of Congress from the Pacific coast in town. He said this afternoon it would be impossible for a congressional committee to reach Palo Alto in time for the funeral, and he thought Vice President Stevenson would designate Senator Mitchell and such other senators who are now on the coast, to attend the funeral in behalf of the senate. It is probable that this action will be followed by Speaker Crisp when he learns of Senator Stanford's death.

AN ENTERTAINER.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford's life in this city was naturally a very prominent one. They came here eight years ago. Mrs. Stanford's dinners were always notable events, and perhaps no banquet in this city has ever exceeded the ele-

gance of the dinner given in honor of President and Mrs. Harrison. While nothing was spared on these special occasions to do honor to distinguished guests the preparations made for Mrs. Stanford's afternoon receptions each winter were no less marked. The humblest visitor was made as welcome as the most favored, and the resources of the entire establishment were at the pleasure of the great throngs of people who always came.

AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Of Senator Stanford's magnificent gifts in the cause of education and his constant responses to all claims of public charity the world already knows. Of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dinners as freely bestowed, but of which none know but himself, the record will not be told. It is safe to say that he never refused a personal appeal, and frequently gave much more than was asked. Mr. Stanford in all the great undertakings which accumulated for him such wealth never started any project, no matter how unimportant or how simple, without talking it over with his wife. Her judgment weighed heavily with him in every incident of his career. Both of them were serious minded and both full of good will and benevolence in managing the riches entrusted to them.

Senator Stanford was very wealthy, and contributed liberally to public and charitable institutions. One of his magnificent gifts was the establishment of the Stanford University, erected as a memorial to his son, who died several years ago.

WHERE IS PAUL BANKEY?

Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Mechanical Engineer at New Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STREUBENVILLE, O., June 21.—Paul Bankey, a German mechanical engineer from California, employed in the erection of a patent brick kiln for the John Porter company at New Cumberland, is mysteriously missing. He was last seen on Thursday, and it is feared he committed suicide by drowning.

On Thursday evening in company with William Lowens, the stenographer of the company, the two ate ice cream in a New Cumberland saloon, both parting at the door, going different directions. Several days before his disappearance he complained of his head and his disposition was attributed to excessive heat. It is now supposed he has committed suicide or lost his mind. The young man has a bland, full florid face, is highly educated and gentlemanly in demeanor.

LUMBERMEN CAUGHT

By the Little Kanawha Lumber Company's Failure—Huntington Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., June 21.—The assignment of the Little Kanawha Company caught a number of concerns here and hundreds of logs in the river owned by them were attached to-day.

George Porter, one of the four men that escaped from jail Monday has been caught. He was brought from Mt. Sterling to-night, and placed in his old quarters.

The proposition to issue seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds for additional paving and sewerage purposes was submitted to the voters to-day. Returns from the various precincts at a late hour this evening indicate that the proposition has been carried.

FOUR BANKS FAIL

California Institutions Closed Their Doors Yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, CALA., June 21.—Four banks closed their doors to-day. They were the National, Southern California, Broadway Bank and South Side Bank.

President Malliot, of the First National, said:

"The unprecedented run of the last two days, during which we paid checks of over \$900,000, was more than we could stand. The amount of liabilities to the depositors will be somewhere in the vicinity of \$1,250,000, against which we have all our bills receivable, capital and surplus which will amount in the aggregate to \$300,000 more than this sum."

ELKS' GRAND LODGE.

R. R. Stierly Restored—A Big Row Narrowly Averted.

DETROIT, MICH., June 21.—The secret meeting of the Elks' Grand Lodge was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning and was occupied chiefly with routine business, the most interesting thing being the disposition of the long standing grievance of Richard R. Stierly, of Hoken. He was expelled many years ago. Mr. Stierly was this morning restored to membership.

The incoming exalted ruler was instructed to put a stop to the use of Elks insignia for advertising or business purposes.

There will be an election of officers either to-day or to-morrow and the only fight of any consequence will be over the position held by Grand Secretary Myers, of Cincinnati. The candidate most prominently mentioned was the present incumbent is Peter Rush, of Detroit.

Last night's session of the Elks' grand lodge was marked by proceedings somewhat sensational in character, it is said. Grand Exalted Ruler Hay brought charges of insubordination against Grand Secretary Myers, accusing him of disobedience to his orders, that the orders of Mr. Hay which Myers disregarded were illegal and should consequently be held as void. Seeing that the matter was likely to precipitate an awful row, Mr. Hay later withdrew his charges.

ST. O. U. A. M.

DETROIT, MICH., June 21.—At 9 o'clock this morning the National council Junior Order American Mechanics resumed their secret session, but adjourned at 11 o'clock. Nothing was given out about the business transacted. A parade formed at 1 o'clock and of those participating the local members of the order were in the majority.

Judge Blatchford's Condition.

NEWPORT, I. I., June 21.—The family of Judge Blatchford are still disinclined to talk, but it is learned that his condition is unchanged and that his life is hanging in the balance.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

Panic in a Church Caused by a False Alarm of Fire—Over a Hundred and Fifty People Trampled to Death—Most of the Victims Are Women—Hundreds Injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—While the ancient church of Romano, at Borisogleb, on the Volga, was crowded with pilgrims from all parts of Yarostav, who had come to take part in the annual church procession, a panic was caused by a false alarm of fire which had been raised by thieves in order to facilitate their operations. When the firemen arrived in answer to the tolling of an alarm by the sexton of the church they found the door locked. Breaking it in they witnessed a fearful sight. In the mad rush for the exit hundreds had been knocked down and trampled upon, while others had been suffocated by the pressure of the great throng of terror stricken people. The bodies of 126 women and ten men were taken from the church. Nor was this the total number of victims, as several persons had been killed and twenty fatally injured by leaping from windows thirty feet from the ground.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Lightning Strikes a Circus Tent, Killing Eight Persons—Twenty People Injured.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 21.—A Tribune special from River Falls, Wis., says: At 4 o'clock this afternoon the large circus tent of Ringling Bros. was struck by lightning while crowded with people, instantly killing eight, and more than twenty were injured in the panic. The killed are:

Clark Mapes, Eugene Reynolds, J. A. Glendenning and his son; O. A. Deans, O. P. Wiggins, fourteen-year-old boy; Curt Aldridge, twelve-year-old boy, and unknown boy.

The names of the injured cannot be obtained as they were taken away by their friends. The performance was not quite over, but the terrible storm caused the immense throng to crowd out of the tent. While the people were passing out, the tent was struck twice by lightning with the above result. Fire started but was extinguished.

A later dispatch from River Falls gives these details: A terrible thunder storm raged in this vicinity this afternoon. Rain fell in sheets and great floods of water formed almost in an instant in the streets.

Ringling's circus was showing in the edge of a grove about a quarter of a mile from the center of the town. The circus proper had just finished its performance and as the concert was about to begin a number of people who did not care to attend the latter were making their way through the menagerie tent, when a terrific bolt of lightning struck one of the centre poles of the menagerie tents and more than fifty people were prostrated. Seven were killed instantly, a few more were injured and the balance are now regaining the normal use of their limbs which had been temporarily paralyzed by the shock. The Ringlings did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

Stretched on the ground were four men and three boys all dead and as soon as anything like order could be restored they were recognized as follows:

O. A. Deann, married, Kinnikinnick township.

Eugene Reynolds, unmarried, carpenter.

A fourteen-year-old son of Curtis Aldridge.

J. A. Glendenning, married, town clerk of Oak Grove.

Clark Mapes, married, a farmer of Clifton township.

A twelve-year-old son of Wallace Smith.

A twelve-year-old son of J. A. Glendenning.

Mrs. Glendenning and another son are seriously injured.

Patrick Collins, a farmer, unmarried, seriously injured, and now at Gladstone hotel, and two strangers, supposed to be railroad graders, are also at the hotel badly injured.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the village engine house. Some of the bodies were badly scorched, but the majority presented no external evidence of the shock. Death was absolutely instantaneous in all cases except that of young Deann.

Among the others who are badly injured, but not thought fatally, are Lewis Rossos, of Spring Valley, Minn., and William B. L. Horne, of Norman, Oklahoma.

GHOULS AT WORK.

Victims of the Parkville Wreck Robbed. One Body Entirely Disappeared.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Scarcely had daylight dawned this morning when crowds began to gather at the scene of the terrible disaster of yesterday on the Long Island railroad at Parkville which cost the lives of eight men and the injury to a score more as they were returning from the great suburban race at Sheepshead Bay.

It would appear from all that can be learned that some of the victims of the accident were robbed. In fact one body has entirely disappeared, that of Judge Quimby, of Utica, who had \$6,000 in his possession. Dr. Coughlin, who was riding on an ambulance, passed an express wagon in which Quimby was lying, and he offered to take him in the ambulance, as he said he was likely to die. The man who had charge of Quimby said he was a doctor and would not allow him to be moved. He said he was going to take him to the Newgiver hospital. Quimby, however, never reached there. The coroner is trying to find the body. Wm. B. Hutchison, who was killed, had several thousand dollars tied up in a handkerchief. When his body reached Undertaker Sullivan's morgue only \$1 25 and a gold watch was found.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived—Italia, Stettin; Teutonic, Liverpool.

GENOA, June 21.—Arrived—Fulda, New York.

BERLIN, June 21.—Arrived—Elbe, New York.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Arrived—Gera, Hamburg.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arrived—Oranmore, London.

SATOLLI ENDORSED.

The Pope's Pontifical Letter on the School Question.

HIS POSITION FULLY EXPLAINED.

Satolli's Declaration that the Catholic Church in America will not Oppose Public Schools, the Pope Says, was by his Authority—When Catholic Youth should Attend Them—His Love for American Institutions and Injunction to Catholics to Support Them Loyal—Satolli's Mission one of Peace—Full Text of the Letter Given to the Public.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cardinal Gibbons has given the Associated Press the official translation of the much discussed pontifical letter from the pope on the school question. It shows the pope's love for America; eulogizes Mgr. Satolli; gives the two-fold purpose of his mission; his position on the school question is explained. It is misunderstood by some and endorsed by the pope, who declares it to be in harmony with the council of Baltimore, which remains in its integrity. The document is as follows:

To our Beloved Son, James Gibbons, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Titular of St. Mary's Beyond the Tiber, Archbishop of Baltimore; and to our venerable brethren, the Bishops and Archbishops of the United States of North America:

BELoved SON AND VENERABLE BRETHREN: Health and apostolic benediction. We have often given manifest proofs both of our solicitude and welfare of the faithful people and bishops of the United States of America, and of the peculiar affection with which we cherish that portion of our Savior's flock. Of this we have given an additional and unmistakable evidence in sending you our venerable brother, Francis, titular archbishop of Lepanto.

Now his legation had therofore its first object—that it should be a public testimonial of our good will towards your country and of the high esteem in which we hold those who administer the government of the republic; for he was to assist in our name at the dedication of the universal exposition held in the city of Chicago, in which we, ourselves, by the courteous invitation of its directors, have taken part.

But his legation had also for its purpose—that our presence among you by the permanent establishment of an apostolic delegation at Washington. By this he has manifestly declared not only that we love your nation equally with those more flourishing countries to which we have been accustomed to send representatives, vested with our authority, but also that we vehemently desire that the bonds of relationship binding you and your faithful people with us as children with their father should grow closer every day.

Now, in our fraternal solicitude for your well being, we had above all given command to the archbishop of Lepanto that he should use all his endeavors and all the skill of his fraternal charity for the extirpation of all the germs of dissension developed in the too well known controversies concerning the instruction of Catholic youth; a dissension whose flame was fanned by various writings published on both sides. These commands of ours our venerable brother fully complied with; and in the month of November of last year he repaired to New York, where there had assembled with you, beloved son, all the other archbishops of your country.

At that time, our said venerable brother, wishing as it was our desire, to settle the questions concerning the right instruction of Catholic youth, about which controversy was being waged, and writing published with excited minds and angry feelings, laid before you certain propositions, put in shape by himself, touching upon both the theoretical principles of the subject, and their practical application. When the meeting of archbishops had seriously weighed the meaning and bearing of these propositions, and had asked for declarations and corrections in them, all this the archbishop of Lepanto cheerfully complied with. Which being done, the distinguished assemblage closed its sessions with a declaration of gratitude and of satisfaction with the way in which he had fulfilled the commission entrusted to him by us.

But these propositions of our delegate having been inopportune made public, our minds were at once excited and controversies started afresh which, through false interpretations and malignant imputations, scattered widespread and more serious dissensions. And we requested that each of you should in a private letter fully open his mind to us on the subject, which was diligently complied with by each one of you. From the examination of these letters it became manifest to us that some of you found in the propositions no reason for apprehension, while to others it seemed that the propositions partly abrogated the disciplinary law concerning schools enacted by the council of Baltimore, and they feared that the diversity of interpretations put upon them would engender and dissensions, which would prove detrimental to the Catholic schools.

After carefully weighing the matter we are ultimately convinced that such interpretations are totally alien from the meaning of our delegate, as they are assuredly far from the mind of this apostolic see. For the principal propositions offered by him were drawn from the decrees of their plenary council of Baltimore, and expressly declare that Catholic schools are to be most sedulously promoted, and that it is to be left to the judgment and conscience of the ordinary to decide according to the circumstances when it is lawful and when unlawful to attend the public schools. Now, if the words of any speaker are so to be taken that the latter part of his discourse shall be understood to agree and not to disagree with what he had said before, it is surely both unbecoming and unjust to explain his latter utterances as to make them disagree with the preceding ones. And this is more true since the meaning of them was not at all left obscure. For while presenting his propositions to the distinguished meeting in New York, he expressly declared his admiration for the zeal manifested by the bishops of North America in the most wise decrees enacted by the third plenary council of Baltimore for the promotion of the

Catholic instruction of the young. He added, moreover, that these decrees, in so far as they contain a general rule of action, are faithfully to be observed, and that although the public schools are not to be entirely condemned, still every effort should be made to multiply Catholic schools and bring them to perfect equipment. But in order that in a matter of so great importance there may remain no room of doubt or dissensions of opinions, as we have already declared in our letter of the 23rd of May of last year to our brethren, the archbishops and bishops of the province of New York, so we again, as far as need be, declare that the decrees which the Baltimore councils, agreeable to directions of the holy see, have enacted concerning the parochial schools, and whatever else has been prescribed by the Roman pontiff, whether directly or through the sacred congregations, concerning the same matter, are to be steadfastly observed.

Wherefore, we confidently hope that having put away every cause of error and all anxiety, you will work together with hearts united in perfect charity for the wider spread of the kingdom of God in your immense country.

But while laboring industriously for the glory of God and the salvation of souls entrusted to your care, strive also to advance the welfare of your fellow citizens, and to prove the earnestness of your love for your country, so that they who were entrusted with the administration of the government may clearly recognize how strong an influence for the support of public order and for the advancement of public prosperity is to be found in the Catholic church.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter, on the 31st day of May in the year 1893, the sixteenth year of our pontificate.

(Signed) LEO XIII, Pope.

To understand fully the force and meaning of this communication it is necessary to read with it the chief parts of Mgr. Satolli's address at the meeting of archbishops in New York last fall. The gist of his proposals is found in the following excerpts from that address:

"To the Catholic church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all the people to believe the truth of the gospel and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded (Matt. xxvii-19). In her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young in so far as theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

It is to say she holds for herself the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of Christian life. Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and natural sciences in the public schools controlled by the state, whose office is to provide, maintain and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness, while they live peacefully together with a sufficiency of temporal goods under the laws promulgated by civil authority.

The Catholic church in general, and especially the holy see, far from condemning or treating with indifference the public schools, desires rather that by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities there should be public schools in every state according as the circumstances of the people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences, but the Catholic church shrinks from those features of public schools which are opposed to the truth of Christianity and to morality; and since, in the interest of society itself, those objectionable features are removable, therefore, not only the bishops, but the citizens at large should labor to remove them in virtue of their own right and in the cause of morality.

It is greatly desired and will be a most happy arrangement if the bishop agreed with the civil authorities or with the members of the school board to conduct the school with mutual attention and due consideration for their respective rights. While there are teachers of any description for the secular branches who are legally inhibited from offering Catholic religion and morality let the right and duty of the church obtain of teaching the children's catechism in order to remove danger to their faith and morals from any quarter whatever.

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

Dr. Miquel Frankly Discusses Its Significance—An Interesting Interview.

BERLIN, June 21.—The representative of the Associated Press to-day had an interview with Dr. Johannes Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, in regard to the political situation.

Dr. Miquel was frank in his utterances regarding the significance of the late elections. He said that the balloting hitherto had proved that generally the intelligent classes were in favor of the army bill as proposed by the government. Among these classes, however, there was one exception. This was the class or political section that is under the influence of the Roman Catholic church—that is the Centre party.

Dr. Miquel added that he did not mean to imply that this party was unpatriotic, but he did believe that their consciences had been overruled through the confessional. It was an undisputed fact that a powerful party at the Vatican is strongly against the strengthening of Germany; hence this party works secretly against the bill.

In speaking of the campaign Dr. Miquel said that the most remarkable feature of it was the complete wiping out of the candidates of the Rightists or Radical people's party. It would be a great pity, he further said, if Herr Richter, the leader of this faction, should be personally excluded from the Reichstag by the result of the bye election that is necessary in his constituency. Dr. Miquel showed his broad-mindedness by his references to Herr Richter, who is his political opponent.

With reference to the position of the army bill Dr. Miquel said it was possible that the government, through skillful management, would evoke a majority. This majority would, in his opinion, be obtained on agrarian lines against the Socialists, Radical and Particularist minority.

In speaking of the many political divisions that have sprung up since the dissolution of the Reichstag Dr. Miquel said he was convinced that the present party organizations would soon disappear. He held that the decadence of the Centre party would cause the supply of an important addition to the new groups that will support the government.

CAUSED A PANIC.

Developments in the Madrid Dynamite Outrage.

IT CAUSES A PANIC IN A CIRCUS

In which Sons of Noblemen are Killed and Many are Injured—One of the Anarchist Leaders Torn to Pieces by the Explosion—Several Arrests made—One of them Confesses Evidences of an Extensive Plot.

MADRID, June 21.—Great excitement prevails throughout the city to-day in consequence of the dastardly attempt last night to blow up with dynamite the residence of Senor Canovas Del Castillo, lately prime minister. Though the occupants of the residence of the ex-prime minister escaped unscathed, the explosion was the cause of the death of one person, the fatal injury of another and the fatal wounding of several others.

At the time of the explosion a performance was being given at a circus a short distance from the residence of Senor Canovas Del Castillo. The shock was so great that it caused a part of the ceiling directly over the stalls that were occupied by a party of nobles to crash down upon the heads of the occupants of the stalls. Among the occupants were the grandson of the Marquis of Havana, president of the senate, and a son of Marquis Guadalest. The former was struck on the head by a large piece of the falling ceiling and sustained injuries that will cause his death in a few hours. The son of Marquis Guadalest attempted to rush from the building, but lost his footing and the panic stricken crowd trampled him to death. Seven other persons were also trampled upon by the crowd and seriously injured.

It is generally believed that the explosion was the work of anarchists whose headquarters are at Barcelona. It is expected that a number of arrests will be made in that city of men who are supposed to be implicated in the outrage. It has been learned that prior to the explosion a gentleman and two workmen were seen near the house of Senor Canovas Del Castillo. The gentleman disappeared a few minutes before the explosion occurred. It is believed that the workman who was killed by the explosion carried a number of bombs charged with dynamite and large bullets and that it was his intention to distribute them in various parts of the city. The dead man was a printer. Anarchist papers and documents belonging to well known anarchists were found in the pockets of the clothing.

Several anarchist printers in Madrid have already been arrested on suspicion of being in the plot. The man who was arrested after the explosion was a leg broken and his scalp torn turns out to be a common laborer. He refuses to say anything, but the police will try to force a confession from him later in the day. As usual, after an explosion of this kind, the police are extremely vigilant. Extra guards have been stationed about the public buildings, and every precaution is being taken to prevent another outrage.

The wounded accomplice of the dead bomb thrower has made a partial confession. Under pressure from the police, the man, whose name is Suarez, admitted that the dead man was an anarchist named Ruiz, and that he carried at the time of the explosion a bottle containing gunpowder and shot. Five more anarchists have been arrested in this city and seventeen in Barcelona for complicity in the bomb throwing plot.

A SENSATIONAL BOAST.

Stolen Papers That Involve Clemenceau in a Serious Affair.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Cocarde*, Boulangist organ, boasted in its issue of yesterday evening of stealing from a foreign government in the interest of France certain papers that involved men, whose names were not given, in treason to their country. It is well understood that the charge of treason applies chiefly to M. Clemenceau.

The *Figaro* to-day says that M. Millevoire will submit the documents obtained by the *Cocarde* to the government before he divulges their contents to the chamber of deputies to-morrow, when questions involved in the extradition case of Cornelius Herz, who is charged with complicity in the Panama canal scandal, and who is now in England, will be discussed in the chamber.

M. Ducloux, director of the *Cocarde*, declares that the documents were stolen from a strong box at the British embassy in Paris during the absence in London of Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wronged Husband Burns to Death His Wife's Lover.

MILAN, TENN., June 21.—For some time past Dr. John Hood, of Adena, sixteen miles north of here, has suspected that improper relations existed between his wife and William Piper, Monday night Dr. Hood left his home ostensibly on a visit to a patient, but instead, hid in an outbuilding near the house. In less than an hour Piper entered the house. Dr. Hood forced his way to his wife's bedroom and found his wife and Piper in a compromising situation. The doctor attempted to shoot Piper but the pistol snapped. Snatching a coal oil lamp burning on a table nearby the wronged husband dashed the missile at Piper's head, the glass horribly cutting his face. The lamp exploded, the oil running in streams of fire over Piper's body, burning his right ear off, destroying the sight of both eyes, literally cooking his breast and shoulders and burning his hair and beard. He died in less than an hour. The unfaithful wife threw herself upon the body of the man of charred flesh and cried for death to take her with her lover. All the parties are prominent people in this section.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; southwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers in the early morning; probably followed by fair during Thursday; west winds.

For Ohio, fair; probably showers near the lake; cooler, northwesterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 79 8 P. M. 82
9 A. M. 80 7 P. M. 83
12 M. 81 4 P. M. 83

Weather—Changeable.